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Manufacturing is picking up in England because of the expectation of seizing the American markets.

Central Indiana got only a slice of the

big storm that prevailed further West, but a slice was enough. They have a "lost cause" in Hawaii, and

Its supporters look to the United States government to revive it. "Sweet are the uses of adversity" may do

as a proverb; but it is a sweetness that

will not bear being long drawn out. The party of Abraham Lincoln will not be worthy of its name if it is content to

ask support because it cannot do so foolish and wicked things as the Democracy. The chief of police of Fort Smith, Ark. has recovered six of Liliuokalani's stolen diamonds, and patrolmen Cleveland and

Gresham are still hunting for her lost

Mr. Depew recently remarked that it was the Democratic success of 1892 and not the Sherman silver act which caused the business depression. Most people now agree

It is probable that Grover Cleveland and Walter Q. Gresham are the only two citizens of the United States who are hoping and praying for the restoration of the monarchy in Hawaii.

Why should sugar, which every poor man would use every day, be taxed \$40,000,000, when wool, which he has no occasion to purchase more than twice a year, has been put on the free list?

Quantrell, who burned Lawrence, Kan. and murdered noncombatants, fled the country, but his colleague, Joe Shelby, of Missouri, has been named United States marshal to ingratiate Senator Vest.

The Boston Herald, Cleveland and freetrade organ, confesses that the country is losing wealth at the rate of \$200,000,000 every six weeks at the present time, which might have been made but for the Wilson bill.

Chairman Wilson, in addition to his other qualifications as a Democrat, served in th confederate army, but he would be forgiven for that if his animosity to the North had not led him to make a sectional tariff bill.

If Chairman Wilson is recovering and has not been so ill as he is represented, his case is a contrast with that of his victim. The business of the country is not recovering, and it is really in a worse condition than has been represented.

In a long editorial the New York Herald extols Abraham Lincoln, but declares that It was not Lincoln but the North speaking through him that issued the Emancipation Proclamation. At the time the Herald thought otherwise. Even infallibility revises itself.

There are many people who talk as if all the trade of this country that is worth speaking of is with foreign nations; and yet the aggregate of exports and imports the last fiscal year was only \$1,630,986,041, while the domestic trade, which engrosses all the people, was \$50,000,000,000.

It is charged against Wheeler H. Peckham that he is not a broad lawyer, that h is irascible, without judicial experience, cranky and subject to violent personal prejudices and delusions of temper which make him incapable of filling satisfactorily high judicial position. No man possessing such characteristics should sit on the Supreme Bench.

now comes word from Washington that the Sugar Trust will be looked ou by the Democratic end of the Senate finance committee in an increased tax on refined sugars over the tax on raw sugar It will be protected and \$40,000,000 will be taken from the pockets of the consumer. This is possibly a concession of Mr. Voorhees's friends of the Whisky Trust.

The Wool Growers' Association, which the Voorhees committee refused to lister to, represents a million flock masters, an invested capital of \$500,000,000 and a disbursement of \$85,000,000 a year as wages. Its annual product is \$25,000,000 in excess of the combined output of the gold and silver mines of the United States in 1892. This i what the Wilson bill proposes to wipe out.

The report of the House committee on naval affairs on Mr. Holman's resolution attacking the policy of the department in paying premiums for speed of naval vessels, comes very near censuring the Indiana Congressman. The resolution was a reflection on the Navy Department and on the Cramps. In introducing it Mr. Holman gave out the impression that it would uncover a nest of fraud, and he tried to secure prompt action upon it by the House without reference to the committee on na- ing the act. They show that the Democratic import fifty thousand German and Dutch

information which Mr. Holman vouched for as entirely trustworthy. His informant proved to be J. Hale Sypher, of Louisiana. The committee, in their report, say: "Mr. Holman had introduced Mr. J. Hale Sypher, as a gentleman of excellent reputation, who had furnished the facts upon which the charges were based, but when the committee, accepting Mr. Holman's estimate of the gentleman, called for facts, none was presented." The report further states that the Holman resolution was the joint product of Messrs. Holman and Sypher, having been written by the latter and revised by the former, and strongly intimates that Sypher was actuated by corrupt motives. As to his reputation, the report says: "Mr. Holman, in introducing Mr. Sypher as gentleman of excellent reputation, seems to have lost sight of the fact that General Sheridan, under oath, had characterized Sypher as a blackmailer." The report goes on to ventilate Sypher's record in Louisiana and intimates that Mr. Holman ought to be ashamed for lending himself to the base uses of such a fellow. The report is as much a censure of Mr. Holman

### WHAT THE LEAGUE CONVENTION

ment and the Cramps.

as it is an exoneration of the Navy Depart-

MAY DO. The convention of the Lincoln League, which will be held in this city to-day, should not fall to improve the opportunity to give the first expression of Republican sentiment in Indiana. If it merely arraigns the Democratic party in sounding and vehement epithet it will have thrown away a great occasion. Everybody, even most Democrats, know how miserably the Democratic party has failed, that it is on the wrong side of all questions, and is the same reactionary party now that it was during the war, and that its conduct in power is vicious because the leaders are, for the most part, mercenary. Republicans have been reiterating these facts for years. All the difference between the present time and the past is that in power the Democratic party has proved itself more harmful to the interests of the country and more malignant and mercenary than the Republican press and platform have accused it of being. But the Republican party of Indiana should not content itself with assailing the Democracy, leaving it to be inferred that Republican ascendency is desirable because it would be impossible for it to be as vicious and prodigal as the present Democratic regime In brief, clear sentences, the Republicans in the Lincoln League convention should declare a positive purpose, particularly in regard to State affairs. This point is so well put by Hon. J. H. Claypool, in a communication in yesterday's Journal, regarding the platform of the State convention, that it will bear repetition:

It will not be sufficient for us as a party to simply arraign the Democratic party in our State platform for all the evils of the times in general and in particular, but we should point out the particular abuses that exist here in Indiana as a result of Democratic rule and name the remedy for them. The people should know in advance just what the Republican party in Indiana would do if returned to power. The intelligence of the people demands to know what a party propose to do if placed in power, and de mands to know that party pledges will be faithfully kept. The platform should be brief, but it should not fall to specify the reforms that the Republican party propose to give the people of Indiana in return for heir confidence in the way of reducing the burden of taxation. It will not be sufficient, as some seem to think, simply to arraign Green Smith for his pecutations in office under color of law, but the people must have good assurance that if his successor is a Republican the like cannot oc-

The mass of Republican voters and a large number of voters who are weary of the present regime will most cordially approve the foregoing suggestion, and the Republican party, as the progressive political organization of the country, will not be true to its mission unless it makes distinct pledges of reform with every accusation is brings in its platform. The Lincoln League convention will render the party a timely service if, in its resolutions, it pledges the zealous co-operation of all its branches to make reform of the State government a prominent issue. It is not enough to denounce the McHugh Legislature; pledge must be made to nominate better men than controlled that body, and to pledge them, when nominated, to labor to bring about

specific reforms. A PARTY THAT LIVES BY FRAUD. Current events furnish some interesting commentaries on the repeal of the national election laws. While the Democrats in Congress were making their record on the subject and while Mr. Cleveland was ostentatiously signing the repeal act with a new gold pen, which he handed over to one of the faithful to be preserved as a souvenir, the trial of McKane for the Gravesend frauds was in progress. These frauds are but an incident of Tammany methods for years past. If committed in a presidential election they might have turned the vote of the State of New York and changed the result of the election, as there is good reason to believe has actually been done in

two instances. Just now, also, the Richmond Times, a Democratic paper published at the capital of Virginia, is exposing the frauds committed by its own party in that State under what is known as the Anderson-McCormick law. This is one of the Southern election laws designed to give the Democratic party absolute control of the ballot boxes with license to commit whatever fraud they may choose. It is needless to say they have improved the opportunity. They have done it to such an extent that even a Democratic paper calls a halt and devotes column after column to exposing the frauds of

Turning to Alabama, we see a mutiny in the Democratic party on account of election frauds. The Kolb faction claims that he has been twice fairly elected Governor and twice counted out by fraud. They have nominated him a third time, and they are swearing "by the eternal" that if he is elected this time he shall take the office if they have to wade in blood. Their charges of fraud are not brought against the Republicans, but against the ruling faction of their own party.

These incidents are named not because they are exceptional, but because they happened just when the Democrats in Congress were voting to repeal the national election laws and when Mr. Cleveland, as the representative of Democratic reform, was sign-

fender of fraud on the ballot box, and that in repealing the national election laws it was simply obeying a law of its being.

Hawaii is beginning to have politics of

its own. The provisional government has

### HAWAIIAN POLITICS.

now been in existence a little more than a year, and factional lines are beginning to develop. At first there were but two parties-the royalist and annexation. The first was wholly devoted to the restoration of the ex-Queen, and the second had no other idea than that of annexation to the United States. Now there is some division in both parties. The bloodthirsty declaration of the ex-Queen in regard to the beheading of her enemies has driven many of her former adherents from her and given rise to a faction which favors restoring the monarchy and placing her niece, Kaiulani, on the throne. At the head of this faction is Mr. Davies, Kaiulani's guardian, a man of wealth and culture, but of ultra-British and monarchist principles. Kaiulani has been educated in England, and all her sympathies are English. Davies's plan is to put her on the throne, marry her to his son, and govern her through her husband. He is supported by the younger element of the royalist party and by the diplomatic cunning of the British minister. These have abandoned all idea of restoring the ex-Queen and are rallying around her niece. They have no hope of restoring the monarchy by force and almost none at all of foreign intervention. Their hope is that the annexation party will break up into contending factions, and that, taking advantage of the confusion that would follow, the royalists may gain their end. This is a slender hope. It is true there is some factional friction among the supporters of the provisional government, but they are a unit in opposition to restoration of the monarchy under any form whatever. There is some difference of opinion as to the proper policy of the provisional government, but there is none whatever on the point that the monarchy must not and shall not be restored. The outcome is likely to be a new republican government. The provisional government was only designed for temporary purposes, and can hardly expect to continue much longer without some kind of an appeal to the people. This may not occur immediately, but it probably will within a few months. For the present the provisional government is master of the situation, and President Dole is not making any mistakes. The Honolulu correspondent of the New York Sun, writing under date of Feb. 3, says:

I talked with President Dole about is to-day. He is in all things a statesman of the best type, honest, brave, sagacious, spotless, patriotic, discreet, and thoroughy informed as to the conditions with which it is his duty to grapple. His temperament is conservative, but his judgment is so evenly balanced that he can weigh a radical proposition on its merits and reach conclusions which are respected by all parties contending upon any given issue of "I hope," said he, "that pressure will not

be brought to bear upon the councils to induce hasty action about a permanent form of government. It is likely that we must adopt that form, but it should be our effort to invest a republican experiment here with attributes which even the American people will regard as having advantage over their own system. This will take time and require much thought. For one thing, I favor a single term for the President, and the enactment of a law rendering him ineligible to re-election except after the lapse of the next incumbency. Such a system would make him a chief magistrate rather than a wire-puller. There are many other matters of similar detail of which I will not now speak, but which tend toward improvement, and the purification of administrative methods and functions. It is a magnificent opportunity we have to take advance steps, but we must

take them with deliberation.' This is the man who is now shaping the destinies of Hawaii. Messrs. Cleveland and Gresham say he is a dark-lantern conspirator, but all his public acts and utterances give the lie to this charge. It is probable that Hawaii will be a republic inside of a year, and that Mr. Dole will be by the choice of the people its first Presi-

A Democratic editor who is very unhappy because the position of postmaster upon which he had fixed his eager eyes had been given to another hungry one, commenting on the report that M. V. B. Spencer, who has been considered sure of the pension agency in Indiana, had got a setback in the protests received from here, comments

When it is announced that an applicant has been recommended the fire of all the disappointed aspirants is brought to bear on the supposed fortunate opponent. Then the President hesitates more than ever, but in the long run he usually selects the candidate recommended by the Senators and Representatives interested. The Republican incumbent meanwhile is the beneficiary of

Probably the brother knows how it is himself and he tells the truth about it, but it may be doubted if it makes much difference with the President so far as Indiana is concerned. He has long since learned that Indiana Democratic recommendations are of no value, and therefore may fairly assume that charges are equally untruth-

It may be that the early response of a Brooklyn, N. Y., firm to the inquiries sent out by the Voorhees committee caused it to face about and declare that no information or appeals would be received. In answer to the Voorhees question "What, in your opinion, is the cause of the present depression in trade, and what would be your remedy to correct it?" the following

was sent Mr. Voorhees: The cause of the present depression in trade is the fear of and the necessity of preparing for the results of the passage f a tariff bill by Congress which can possibly have but one effect, viz.: To reduce the wages of the employe, the profit of the manufacturer and the money's worth of the labor and property of every person in the United States, thereby reducing the circulation of money and its power of increase. The remedy to correct said depression, which we hope will be seriously considered. is to immediately drop the inconsistent, impracticable and deficiency making tariff reform (so called) and attend in a businesslike way to necessary legislation, after completing which, go home. The people will give orders for the rest next fall.

It is not that sort of advice the Voorhees committee is wanting at the present time.

"Professor" Walter Sims, the A. P. A. apostle who has been trying to stir up strife in this State, has gone to Wisconsin. where he proposes to enter on a lecture tour with a body guard of two thousand men. He is evidently more intent on gaining notoriety than he is on propagating the truth or promoting any good cause.

The Illinois Central railroad, which owns thousands of acres of lands along its lines in the South, has announced that it will val affairs. The resolution was based on party is everywhere the perpetrator and de- farmers to settle on its lands, which will land would be the most unpopular man in Anderson, Ind.

be sold to them on long time and easy payments. This decision is said to be consequence of the failure of all efforts to colonize colored farm laborers. The proposition is in violation of the contract labor laws, and should engage the attention of the government authorities.

A dealer in carriage and horse goods in this city recently received the following letter from a leading manufacturer of horse blankets in an Eastern city:

The prices we will make you on blankets the coming year will be very much lower than last year, as we are able to save considerable in the prices of material and also labor. We cannot show you our line as early this year as in the past two years, for the reason that we have delayed making up our patterns until we could secure the very lowest prices for material and laborbut it will not be to your interest to do anything early this year, as the tendency is

"The very lowest price for material and labor" means the lowest prices for labor all round, as over 80 per cent. of product, from first to last, is labor.

When Mr. Cleveland hears of Minister Terrell's action in securing the release from a Turkish prison of the two Armenians, naturalized Americans, he will probably order them restored to jail. Mr. Cleveland is not a man who takes an interest in the citizens of a republic.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript thus describes a fete day of the Virgin in the Spanish city of Orihuela:

"Towers and castles, bombs and rockets of well-combined colors fill the big square with a golden rain. The pyrotechnist hangs over the roof of a three-story house and cries to the crowd below, 'Well, how does she go?" And everybody yells back, "Bully." "Then, 'Hurrah for the Virgin of Mon-

serate-e-e-e. 'Viva-a-a-a.' (Whish, fizz, fizz, boom!) " 'Hurrah for God!' " 'Viva-a-a-a.' (Boom, boom, fizz,

whist-st!) " 'Hurrah for the inhabitants of Orihue-"'Viva-a-a.' (Whish, whish, whish, whish, "'Hurrah for the strangers within our

"'Viva-a-a.' (Boom, boom, boom, boom, "'Hurrah for the strangers within our gates!' Can we let that pass? Never! Off with your hats Americanos "Here's to Orihuela. Here's to the Spaniard: a better nation never walked the earth! In the matter of wealth and boasted civilization behindhand in the race, perhaps, but in the sterling qualities of chivalry, generosity and hospitality leaving the

rest of Europe hull down at the horizon. Viva Espania!' The missionary outlook in Africa, as pictured by Dr. Johnston in his lecture on | zette. Sunday, is not encouraging to the faithful who contribute their mites to the cause. When a worker in that heathen vineyard cannot honestly report a single convert after thirty years of labor, contributors to foreign mission funds may well be excused for looking about for a more profit-

One of the worst features of the present storm is that it is moving East, and that when it gets to New York the Associated Press reporters will write about it in fine language. No storm ever knows how terrible and how unprecedented it is until New York reporters have described it.

able disposition of their money.

"He giveth snow like wool: He scattereth the hoar frost like ashes. He casteth forth His ice like morsels: who can stand before His cold?"

Speaking after the manner of the Weather Bureau, there was great precipitation yes-

#### terday. In other words, it snowed. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Information from Mamma. Tommy-Maw, what is a average man? Mrs. Figg-He is a man who is pleasant and smiling down town all day, but who comes home and gives his wife fits to make up the average.

#### Good Salary. "Sammerson tells me that he courted his

wife five years before she would accept "Well, he has nothing to complain of at that. She brought him \$100,000. It looks to me as if \$20,000 a year for courting a goodlooking girl is big pay for a mighty easy

Revised Edition. "It snows!" cried the widow, though she wept not a weep, But smiled in a satisfied way, For the widow was wealthy and handsome,

And she knew, when it snowed, 'twas

sure thing that "he" Would soon come around with a sleigh. Then He Would Be Happy. After Mudge had talked for fifteen min-

utes without a break, as is his custom when he has had a few drinks, one of the listenrs remarked "What a pity it is you are not the two-

headed boy.' "W'v?" asked Mudge. "You could talk all the time without stopping to drink, and drink all the time with-

#### out stopping to talk." ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A map of America, by Columbus, has been discovered. It represents this continent as a part of Asia. It is probable that a popular subscription will soon be started in Philadelphia to erect | And my acts are held in detestation a monument to the late Mr. Childs.

The religious revival is assuming great In the first year of my reign. proportions in the West and Southwest. In | Oh. deliver me from Gresham! 77 counties of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas. Arkansas and Texas 54,000 converts are re-ported, of whom 49,000 have been received into evangelical churches.

According to the Evening Transcript of Boston one of the two main streets of that town is so completely appropriated by the electric cars that when a horse wants to run away nowadays he has to take to the sidewalk and pedestrians have to jump for the doorways

Last Sunday the Rev. G. B. Giffin resigned the pulpit of the Baptist Church of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., and a salary of \$300 a year. In his letter he told the brethren that he found himself disappointed in the spiritual success of his ministry, and also "hampered financially." He is now selling soap on a yearly salary of \$1,500. Bret Harte, although past fifty and in poor health, is a very handsome man. His face retains an appearance of youth, while his hair is silvery white. He has a slender figure and an erect and graceful carriage. An American girl who niet Mr. Harte in London last winter says that he was one of the best-dressed men there. He is a clubman and much sought after in society,

but goes out infrequently. Sardou, the dramatist, is a small and somewhat weazened man with a sallow face and high cheek bones that suggest Indian ancestry. He says that he studied the dramatic art as ordinary people study spelling. When he was a youth he used to take one of Scribe's plays, read four acts carefully and write a fifth act in accordance with his own notions of how the play should end. Then by comparing the original work with his own he was able to gain the that otherwise he would have

Though the Justices of the Supreme Court inspire a certain amount of awe when sitting gowned in full bench, they are said to be greatly disposed to levity in private. They relish "good stories" and jests and play occasional practical jokes on one another. Of them all, Justice Brewer, who forgot his dignity at the recent Yale alumni dinner in Boston, is the most facetious. Some of the Justices read French novels for mental relaxation, and one of them is almost as fond of "Oulda" as Conkling declared himself to be.

George Ticknor Curtis, historian of the Constitution, biographer of Daniel Webster and James Buchanan, author of a number of law books and Democrat of the old school, reminds the New York Sun of prediction made by him a twelvemonth ago. It was that within two years Grover Cleve-

the United States, and it has come true more speedily than Mr. Curtis at the time expected it to. "It is very painful to me," he writes, "to find the Democratic party in such a condition, but I have done all I could to prevent it."

Edward Burne-Jones, whom Victoria has knighted, is probably the only British artist not a member of the Royal Academy on whom such an honor has been conferred of late years. He is sixty-one years old, and has been following pre-Raphaelite art ideals ice 1855, when the influence of William Morris and Rossetti resulted in his leaving Oxford without taking his degree to follow in the path they were blazing. If he does not regard his baronetcy as worthy recog-nition by the Queen of his life work, at least he may consider it a rebuke to the Royal Academy for its neglect of him.

### STATE PRESS OPINION.

How a presidential election would please the people just now .- Kendallville Stand-

Next fall the people will vote to open the factories and close the soup houses. -Vevay Reveille. The attempt to galvanize Dan Voorhees

into a presidential possibility is one of the broadest jokes of the century.—North Ver-All the whitewash in Christendom spread on ever so thick cannot wipe out the Ha-

waiian infamy of Grover Clayeland .- Craw-

fordsville Journal. If we could only swap the Democratic House for the Democratic Senate, swap the Senate for a yaller dog, and then kill the dog, how happy this country would be!

—Decatur Journal.

The Democrats opposed an income tax

when the money to be collected from it was to go to the putting down of the rebellion, but when it is to go for their administration to spend, they favor it .- Worthington Any person knowing how a few dollars can be raised by taxation without protect-

ing any American industry will confer a

favor by informing the ways and means

committee at Washington.-Huntingburg Willis hopes that the relations between the United States and the provisional government of Hawaii will be "more satisfactory soon." They will be instantly satisfactory when Willis is recalled.-Nobles-

ville Ledger. County officers ought to be paid a salary commensurate with the responsibility of their positions, but the unequal fee system, which enriches some and starves others, should never be allowed to get back on the

statute book.-Anderson Herald. Intelligence coming from every section of the State is to the effect that there is a general revolt against Bourbon misrule, and the name of the man who says he has "voted the Democratic ticket for the last time" is legion.-Wabash Plain Dealer. Democracy-that part that is not held fast to him by the force of spoils-is trying very hard to disown the President. claiming he must be overthrown or he'll swamp the party. We think the party has already been swamped.-Washington Ga-

When a man is out of work and the family in the house is cold and hungry, the call to "stand true to the platform" of his party that has worked all the mischief is not as impressive as it was in 1892, when he marched with a rooster in his hat and plenty of change in his pocket.-Richmond Palladium

### SHREDS AND PATCHES.

"My Hawaiian policy" now wears a misfit coat of whitewash.-Pittsburg Chronicle-

A man is like a gas jet. The more he blows the less light he gives out.-Boston Transcript. The cuckoos will all disappear as soon as

the people get at them .- Atlanta Constitu-Every author in some degree portrays himself in his works, even if it be against his will.-Goethe. No one thinks of Mr. Gresham's presi-

dential chances any more.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Woman may be the weaker vessel, but it's always the husband that's broke. -Cleveland Plain Dealer. Our idea of heaven is a place where you can have all the time you want to do

nothing in.-Atchison Globe Young Mr. Gatling has gone on the stage. He might be appropriately billed as a son of a gun.—Boston Herald. Harper's Weekly is kicking very hard to have its admission fee to the Democratic circus refunded.-Washington Post. A great many people are abstaining from meat food now who do not care whether

Lent is observed or not.-Kansas City Jour-One reason why it is often difficult to find a runaway team is that the horse usually takes the traces with him.-Lowell

A man denies himself pleasures when he is young that he may have money to pay out to the doctors when he is old.

-Atchison Globe. In olden times the Egyptians had a cat

cemetery which they considered sacred. We suppose they called it their cattycombs. -Rochester Democrat. Washington is said to be punctiliously keeping Lent. There is little occasion for festivities in the national York Mail and Express.

The hard times are affecting even our popular rabbis. Marriages are not as numerous nor wedding fees as large as for-merly.—Hebrew Standard. No cuckoo has ventured to allude to leveland and Crisp as "The Heavenly Twins," but it may occur at any moment.

Grover's Lament. Am I my substitute's ghost: Or do I yet exist in blood and flesh? I do: I do, and yet in What mental anguish do I live. Considering, as I do, that It has come to this: When my name In all parts of the world Doth stand as a thing reproachful. By patriotic people everywhere, and, too,

-New York Commercial Advertiser.

Disentangle me from the embraces Of that Hawaiian wench, The espousal of whose cause Hath wrought my everlasting ruin, And undone me as never was Mortal man undone before. Dash the day I ever set eyes on Blount,-Yea, Blount, of Georgia, Whom I made paramount. He, too, pulled wool over mine eyes And caused me to get my foot in it: Yea, both feet, up to the knees.

The cares of state rest heavily Upon me without such burdens As Gresham and Blount, And gloom as black as the skin of Queen Lil Doth fill my mental cavities,

And nowhere doth there come a ray of But stop! There is Congress, and into its lap I'll dump Gresham, and Blount, and Lil. With a dull thud, And let such statesmen as Bynum Dally with the dusky Queen To their heart's content,

This Hawajian question for settlement. This happy thought Carried to its consummation Doth take a heavy load from mine heart, And may, perhaps, reli we me From being crowned The Most Colossal blunderer

To my faithful lieutenant from Blount's

And relegate to Voorhees, too,

The world ever knew.

Let me turn for further consolation; "Hoke!" 'Your commands, Your Hawaiian Majesty, I await." "Hoke, how many pensions Have you suspended to-day?" "Nine hundred and ninety-nine, Your Majesty."

"Tis well; Better it is that nine hundred and ninety-Deserving pensioners should be suspended Than the thousandth, who might

Be my substitute, Should be dropped from the rolls!"

## DEPEW TO BRITISHERS

Chauncey Enlightens the Cobdenites on the Tariff Question.

He Tells Them Free Trade in the United

States Is a Myth and Tariff for

Revenue Only a Shadow.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-Advance sheets of Chauncey M. Depew's article in the Nineteenth Century on "Prospects of Free Trade in the United States" have just reached this country. Mr. Depew wrote the article while tossing about on the Atlantic on his return from Europe. He says it is difficult for an American to understand the singular mixture of information and misinformation which has created in the British public mind their impressions of political affairs in this country. He then informs all hands that the present Congress will do nothing radical with the protective tariff policy, and that silver was not the sole cause of our business troubles, nor the repeal of the Sherman law the full remedy. Mr. Depew describes the McKinley bill as codification of the many tariff laws which

had been enacted since 1861, with such alterations as changed conditions seemed to demand. Mr. Depew says of its reception: "The measure produced unusual excitement and alarm, because it was enacted on the eve of a general election, and when a large and comprehensive reduction of duties was expected. Its possible evils were magnified in prophecy, and there was no time for demonstrating its results. The country, frightened by the clamor, rushed madly from the imagined danger of its enforcement to the real perils of an industrial rev-

Of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Depew says: "The first election of Mr. Cleveland, in 1884, meant much, but accomplished nothing. He was a sort of Prime Minister with a hostile Parliament. He could lecture Congress, but could not lead it. Mr. Cleveland is a phenomenon in politics. When he came to the presidency he had never visited Washington, never met the national leaders and never studied or discussed the principles of his party or of the opposition. He was an excellent lawyer, possessed of indomitable industry, honest and courageous. He plied himself earnestly to the study of the tariff questions, and came out, where everyone whose knowledge of that subject is from text-books rather than experience is bound to, on the side of free trade. Mr. Depew says that the result of the election of 1892 was a surprise. He goes on: The country was paralyzed by the plunge it had deliberately taken. Every industrial and business interest in the land was inextricably interwoven with and interdependent upon the protective system. A party had come into possession of the government pledged to the uprooting of that system. It ad declared in its platform that the principle of protection was condemned by the Constitution, and that its practice was robhery and fraud. "What will you do with your victory? was

the question eagerly asked from every mill and mine, from every factory and furnace, from every counting room and banker's office, from every corporation and workingman. The answer was flat and frank: 'We will do what we promised if elected and what you have specially commissioned and instructed us to carry out.' There never was so direct a mandate from a constituency to an administration, nor an administration which knew so well what was expected of it and what it intended to accomplish.'

Mr. Dépew then describes the readjustment of business and manufacturing in anticipation of the proposed change. He states that at least 80 per cent. of the mills, facto ies and furnaces closed their doors, and that two million of people were thrown out of employment. He tells of the calling of the extra session of Congress in response to the demand for the repeal of the silver law, and says: "One-half of the President's followers refused to follow his lead, and it required every resource known to power and authority to hold those who professed obedience to their elected chief. The wild horses of Mr. Gladstone obey every suggestion of the bit with the reins in the hand of that veteran, able and accomplished whip; but the wild horses of Mr. Cleveland plunged and bolted at the start, nearly upsetting

the national coach. Mr. Depew then describes the elections of 1893, and says of the result: "The educational campaign for free trade, which, after thirty years of earnest and ceaseless labor, had finally triumphed, was in less than

twelve months turned into a disastrous As an effect of the election, Mr. Depew says, the President hastened to send a message to Congress reassuring the country that any legislation would have due regard for existing business interests and the wages of labor. Free-trade principles are abandoned by the reformers, and the details of protection are discussed. "Free trade is myth and tariff for revenue only a shadow,' Mr. Depew says, "Most of our industries are stagnant, and the majority of our mills, factories and furnaces in total or partial paralysis, while the victors are experimenting with the weapons of their protectionist enemies. If, under these conditions, the much-heralded measure which was to repeal the alleged atrocities of the McKinley and curb the reputed rapacity of the tariff robber baron ever reaches President Cleveland for his signature he will not recognize it. In the meantime the people, harassed with doubts and fears, losing money or out of employment, with the impatience of despair or of hunger are clamoring for action. Every day's uelay is regarded as further evidence of incapacity for government. Under these circumstances a miracle can scarcely pass a measure which would materially alter the present law, and only a

# AN ARMY DESPOT.

Colonel Graham Charged with Tyrar-

nical Conduct at the Presidio Post. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.-Regarding the charges preferred by Lieut.-Col. Samuel P. M. Young against Col. William M. Graham, commander of the forces at Presidio, and the arrest of Colonel Young under orders of Colonel Graham, a high army officer, whose name is withheld. says: "It is a grand climax that had to come sooner or later. If Colonel Young had not taken it up some one else would. The commanding officer at this post, since assuming charge, has been despotic. Ninety per cent. of the officers at this post will testify, and gladly, to Colonel Graham's tyrannical, overbearing, suspicious and capricious manner. No one will deny his integrity and bravery, but in all since he has been here he has been a tyrant. I do not know the specific charges brought by Colonel Young, but, generally speaking, they are for rude and ungentlemanly conduct toward him. What the outcome will be no one can tell. I know that Colonel Young courts a trial, that he may vindicate himself of any charges that may be brought against him. He has an untarnished record of thirty years' service, and it is lamentable that he should now be subjected to humiliation. If this trouble had been between two captains it would be summarily disposed of, but the higher the official the greater the scandal and expense of trial. It costs money to try such cases, and if they are tried a jury of their superior officers cannot enforce a sentence. That power is vested with the President, and unless in case of very serious character the matter is never taken that

# PROMOTER VANAUKEN.

Arrest of the Man Who Is Alleged to Have Forged to Name of M. E. Ingalls.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 12.-A. M. Vanauken, the railroad promoter, indicted here for the alleged forgery of the name of President M. E. Ingalls, of the Big Four railroad system, to a bond on which he was to receive \$30,000 advanced by a syndicate of Quincy capitalists, was formally placed under arrest in Plessing Hospital to-day. Soon afterwards he furnished bonds of \$5,000, signed by R. F. Newcomb and Chauncey H. Castle, two members of the syndicate he is supposed to have defrauded. When seen by a reporter Vanauken said he was at his old home in Milford, Pa., all the time the officers were looking for him. On the subject of the charges made against him by the syndicate he said he did not care to talk. He occupies a peculiar position, and would have to be a martyr or victim until the time of the trial in May, By that time he hopes the project will be so settled one way or another and that a full explanation can be had. Vanauken declares that he did not -J. O. Hardesty. and did not know it was forged when he as sick as the industries with which he negotiated it. "Therefore," said he, "I can- has been playing.

not be guilty of forgery, either as principal It is learned that local people entered heavily into real-estate speculation on the strength of Vanauken's retired project, and are out some \$20,000 in prospective profits, besides having much undesirable property on their hands. It is for this reason they

are bitter against him. SILVA WILL SURRENDER.

St. Louis Embezzler Who Stole \$176,000 Returns to the City.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.-Louis J. Silva, who, when secretary of the Rainwater-Bradford Hat Company, of this city, embezzled \$176,-000, and on the 25th of last October fled from the city, has, it is reliably learned today, returned to the city and made known to his attorney and the attorney of the hat company his desire to surrender to the law. The actual surrender, it is understood, will take place to-morrow, when Silva will submit to arrest. The attorneys for the Rainwater-Bradford Hat Company positively deny that any agreement ever looking to a compromise has been suggested. They will say nothing more. Silva's story is simply that of a trusted employe who took his employer's money to aid him in keeping a rapid pace, concealing as crimes by false entries in his books.

### LOBENGULA'S CAREER

Story of the Life of the Late King of the Matabeles.

Beaten and Deserted, He Is Reported to Have Died in the Bush-Once the Terror of South Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 12.-There has been no confirmation as yet of the report that Lobengula, King of the Matabeles, who was defeated and driven toward the Zambesi river by the British South African Company's forces, is dead, neither has the report been denied. The last advices concerning Lobengula were to the effect that he had been deserted by his followers, and was a fugitive in the bush, where he was suffering with gout.

The life and career of the African monarch makes an interesting story. Lobengula, King of the Matabeles, was the son of Moselekatse, the founder and first king of that nation. Moselekatse had been one of the chief generals in the army of T'Chaka, "the Zulu Attila." but rebelled against him in 1817, and fied with 10,000 warriors to Mashonaland, which he conquered and made his own. It was a pleasant country. inhabited by 300,000 peaceful pastoral folk, among whom Moselekatse and his men came as workes in a sheepfold. They siew the men and boys wholesale, sparing the women only to make them their wives and servants. Within a generation not more than 190,000 Mashonas remained alive, and the Matabele kingdom, as Moslekatse's realm was known, had taken the place of the declining Zulu kingdom as the arbiter of fate in all South Africa. They bore their sway down to the Orange river and up far north of the Zambesi - a military rule scarcely less ruthless than that of TChaka. Moselekatse died in 1868, and was succeeded by Lobengula, who proved himself a worthy son of such a sire; mighty in war, wise in council, but bloodthirsty and cruel to the utmost degree.

This savage monarch was born about

lifty-nine years ago, and, as stated, suc-

ceeded to the throne in 1868. Prior to assuming the kingship he discarded the European for the native dress as a sign to his people that he was not the white man's puppet. He was distinguished for a marrelous memory, and as things go in Matabeleland he was distinctly a man of advanced ideas. His great aim was to mold the heterogeneous races in his army into a united whole, with common customs and a common language. He did his best to make his name respected and his power felt among his people by administering justice firmly and impartially. His methods were not such as civilized nations are accustomed to, but none the less he was a man among his people in advance of his age. He was very temperate, and was never known to condescend to get into a passion. In all his dealings his conduct was regulated by a dignified self-possession. He removed from his father's capital, Mosega, and had his court at Buluwayo, on an eminence commanding all the country round. It consisted of an enormous kraal surrounded by a double fence of strong tree stems and contained the royal residence, cattle inclosures, smaller kraals for witchcraft ceremonies, for the big officers of the state and royal ladies. Lobengula himself occuhouse made of mud and wood erected for him by some European. Here the great man slept of a dirty mattress on the ground, watched over by his favorite beer girl, a lady whose proportions, like those of her royal master, showed in an eminent degree the fattening properties o the national beverage. In one corner stood a number of rifles, presents to the King from various hunters; in another sacks corn and baskets of tobacco. All state and other business was transacted in a cattle kraal outside, where the King, sufferer from gout and obesity, sat in a wheeled chair. The ground was littered with filth and bones of every description; a fire burned close at hand, wherewith the royal chef prepared the choice pieces of meat intended for the King and any guests he wished to listinguish; after which the beer gir handed to her master his favorite drink first having tasted it herself. All reports miracle can prevent the return of the pro- from every part of the kingdom were here made, the messengers coming toward the royal presence on hands and knees, shouting the kingly titles all the while. If necessary a council was held, consisting of the regent commander in chief, rain and witch doctors, the head indunas, etc. Never long in one place, the King traveled in a wagon drawn by ten black oxen from kraal to kraal, in-

> est pride, and transacting business. A few years Lobengula acknowledged the power and authority of England, and made treaty with the British South Africa Company by which a virtual protectorate was established over the whole country. This greatly changed the aspect of affairs. British administrators took charge of the country; British prospectors flocked in and opened mines of exceeding richness. King Solomon, it was found, had not got all the gold out; he had only scratched the surface of the deposits. Forts were soon built and a police system organized, and villages of English folk began to grow about the forts. The chief places thus founded are Fort Victoria, Fort Salisbury, Fort Charter, Fort Tuli and Fort Tati. The Mashonas, all that were left of them, were already under British protection. But Lobengula either would not or could not restrain the indunas and warriors of his army from their favorite occupation, harrying the Mashonas-raiding, plundering and massacreing wholesale. Thus he was brought last summer into collision with the police of the British South Africa Company, and a little war broke out between tnem. The British campaign was directed by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Cape Colony Premier, and his lieutenant, Dr. Jameson dministrator of Mashonaland, both men of extraordinary sagacity and energy, and its result was victory. Lobengula and his armies were put to flight and his capital taken. The only serious loss to the Britisa was the slaughter of Capt. Alan Wilson and his thirty-six comrades, who ventured too far ahead in their pursuit of the fugitive king, and were cut off from succor by

specting cattle, in which he took the great-

#### The Common Verdict. Boston Journal.

flooded rivers

Democratic vacillation and imbecility are beginning to attract the attention of intelligent foreign observers. The Montreal Star. which hoped for Cleveland's election and sympathizes with the Democratic tariff policy, confesses that the Democracy "is traveling a rough road of disunion, lined with thorns and likely to end in defeat." apparent to every one," adds this capable journal of Canadian sentiment, "that the Democratic party has mightily lost prestige since its signal victory in 1892; and the verdict of common opinion is that the sole reason for this decadence in popular respect is nothing less than the succession of tiable exhibitions of the inability of the emocrats to rule." So Mr. Cleveland's blundering followers seem to be establish-

#### ing an international reputation. Taking Care of Their Friends.

Springfield Republican. Why, in their hunt for revenue, the House Democrats did not raise the internal tax on beer, as men like David A. Wells advised, has been a mystery. Possibly the solution of it may be found in the fact that the extra tax would fail upon the brewers instead of the consumers, and the National Brewers' Association is well known at Washington to have some power in poli-

# He Will Recover.

Philadelphia Press. see the bond signed, did not sign it himself | Chairman Wilson is evidently not quite